JULY 21, 1775. THE NUMBER 25.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

WEZEL, *May* 2.

A CAMP will ſoon be formed near this town, conſiſting of 50,000 men, and the king is expected there. It is alſo ſaid, that conſiderable magazines are to be eſtabliſhed in this neighbourhood. The levies go on ſucceſsfully, in his majeſty's dominions. In general, every thing ſeems in a ferment, as was the caſe before, when important affairs were in agitation. We alſo learn, that 12,000 of the Elector Palatine's troops are to be aſſembled, at the ſame time, near Duſſeldorff.

LONDON, *May* 8.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *dated April* 20.

THE chevalier Stuart has very frequent conferences with our government, and we hear he is to ſtay at Florence till the new pontifick ſovereign notifies to him (in the capacity of king of Great Britain) his acceſſion to the holy ſee; after which the chevalier will make a publick entry into the city of Rome, in that capacity.

"If we may credit an univerſal report, the fleet which is fitting out at the different ports of Spain is abſolutely ordered to renew and protect the Spaniſh trade with the Britiſh colonies of North America, and to act againſt the Engliſh men of war in protecting thoſe colonies on the Newfoundland fiſhery."

On Thurſday laſt the wife of Mr. Samuel Lefuze, peruke-maker, in Portland ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, was delivered of two ſons and a daughter, who, with the mother, are likely to live. What makes this caſe more remarkable is, the mother being in the 54th year of her age, and the 30th of her marriage, and never before had a child.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new conſtruction, ſo light as to be carried by a man on horſeback, and which carry balls from four to ſeven pounds weight, and 10,000 ſtands of arms, were ſhipped from the tower, in the courſe of the laſt week, for the uſe of the troops in America.

May 10. Advice is received that a Spaniſh man of war of 80 guns, which was cruiſing in the gut of Gibraltar, in company with two frigates, by ſome unknown accident took fire, when the flames were ſo rapid that the ſhip was ſoon conſumed, and upwards of 700 perſons who were on board periſhed. The frigates could not give them any aſſiſtance, it blowing a gale of wind; and the ſea running ſo high, they could not hoiſt out their boats.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *May* 3.

"All the accounts we receive from the provinces are very melancholy; a ſcarcity of corn prevails through them all, and the price riſes daily. They call on the authority of the king to oblige the rich, and the dealers in that article, to bring it to market; but as his majeſty can only be informed of what his miniſters chooſe to let him know, and as the people have received no anſwers to their complaints, a general inſurrection is expected every moment. Beggars increaſe amazingly, and do not require money, but bread. All the fine projects which were intended to remedy the monopoly of that article are at once laid aſide.

"The king begins to love his pleaſure, inſomuch that it is feared his youth will be paſſed in diverſions, whilſt his ſubjects fall victims to the deſpotiſm of his miniſters."

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, *April* 27.

"The laſt ſhips which arrived here from Ireland inform us, that the tranſports which ſailed a few days ago from Corke, for America, are put back through ſtreſs of weather, and that ſeveral of the horſes are killed.

"Friday laſt an expreſs arrived here from the Iſle of Man from governour Hope, for major Dawſon at Carliſle, the governour having received orders to join his regiment at Corke in order to embark for America, and the major is to ſucceed in the government of the iſland."

Sunday laſt the wife of a gentleman of fortune, at the weſt end of the town, poiſoned herſelf, which as ſoon as ſhe had done ſhe relented, and acquainted her friends, who immediately ſent for relief, but unfortunately without any manner of effect, for ſhe died yeſterday morning in great agonies. She owned that ſhe committed the raſh action in a fit of jealouſy.

May 12. Lord Camden, we hear, has given notice to the Houſe of Lords, that he will, on Wedneſday next, make a motion reſpecting the province of Quebeck. The ſaid motion, it is thought, will relate to a petition his Lordſhip means to preſent that day from the Britiſh ſubjects ſettled in that province, relative to the late act paſſed for regulating and eſtabliſhing the government of Quebeck.

In the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, Mr. Burke gave notice of a motion relative to America on Tueſday next, and required that the members ſhould be ſummoned to attend. It is to be founded on a petition from the inhabitants of New York. At the ſame time, Sir George Saville gave notice that he ſhould preſent a petition on the ſame day, from the ſettlers at Quebeck, againſt the act of the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt parliament for regulating the government of that province.

More regiments are talked of to be ſent directly to America, to ſpeak in the language of the court, "to do the buſineſs effectually." It was the principle Mr. Pitt adopted when he came into adminiſtration the beginning of laſt war, of ſending out a large force at once, in contradiction to the former miniſter's method of ſending out only two regiments at a time, which Mr. Pitt rediculed by comparing it to the cuſtom of Dolly's chop-houſe, "ſending up ſtakes hot and hot."

It is worthy of obſervation, that in all the *king's ſpeeches* about 15 years ago, and before that time, there was always a retroſpective compliment paid to the *revolution*, as well as a recognition of the rights and privileges which the monarch enjoyed under that auſpicious era. *Now* that period is as much forgot in the *king's ſpeeches* as if it never exiſted, and ſeems to be only remembered by *hirelings* and *penſioners*, for the purpoſes of obliquy and defamation.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz we are informed, that whatever may be the ſecret deſigns of the Spaniards, he will not pretend to decide *poſitively* upon; but that ſince the reign of Philip II. they never had, in times of peace, ſuch a naval armament as they have at preſent, nor was the kingdom in general *ever* in a better ſtate of defence.

On Monday admiral Duff will hoiſt his broad pennant on board his majeſty's ſhip Romney, now in Long Reach, to ſail for his government at Newfoundland. The fleet for that ſtation is to be augmented to eight ſail, excluſive of ſloops, and other veſſels to be employed in the ſervice.

The Victory man of war, of 110 guns, lately taken into dock at Chatham, is going to take a cruiſe this ſummer in the Bay of Biſcay, with an admiral's flag on board, in order to try her at ſea, as ſhe has never yet been farther than the place where ſhe was launched.

A late robbery, not 100 miles from Soho Square, till the goods were fortunately found again, occaſioned great fright and flutter amongſt ſeveral of the polite female circles, as their jewels, to the amount of ſeveral thouſands, which had been *pawned*, were in the catalogue of ſtolen goods. An agreeable widow *lady*, not far from the ſtable yard, St. James's, is ſaid to have jewels to the amount of 4000l. there.

May 13. Authentick advices, juſt received from Hamburg, diſcloſe a piece of ſecret intelligence which muſt alarm the Britiſh nation. The preſence of the emperour's brother, and other foreigners of eminence, at the court of Verſailles, *incog.* added to the multiplicity of couriers which have lately paſſed between the courts of Vienna, Verſailles, Berlin, and Peterſburg, naturally gave riſe to different conjectures. The cauſe of thoſe political phænomena is diſcovered. France and Spain have acceded to a grand alliance, which is now actually formed between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and the houſe of Bourbon. The object of this compact is the ſubduction of the ſmaller princes, *free* towns, and ſtates; ſuch as the Swiſs, the Dutch, the Venetians, Genoeſe, &c. the dominions of whom are to be parcelled out amongſt the confederated powers, in the manner ſtipulated by treaty. Whether England is to be admitted a ſharer in the ſpoils, or whether her dominions in Germany and America are deſtined to be diſtributed amongſt the allied powers, is not yet diſcoverable. Holland, Venice, Switzerland, and Bavaria, appriſed of the actual exiſtence of this treaty, have already expreſſed the utmoſt apprehenſions; and they are taking the neceſſary ſteps to oppoſe a confederacy, which, if ſucceſsful, muſt prove deſtruc-

tive to the Proteſtant intereſt, and to the liberties of Europe. As there are the moſt unqueſtionable proofs that the formidable alliance above alluded to is now actually negotiated, the publick will perceive what little probability there is of a continuance of peace.

In conſequence of the recent diſcovery of the treaty ſecretly concluded between France, Spain, Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Ruſſia, a report prevails in the Elector Palatine's dominions, that his Highneſs will ſhortly viſit England.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *May* 7.

" Neither the revolt at Tours and Dijon, nor the advices received from different provinces, determined the miniſters to give orders to prevent, or even to anſwer, the complaints; and the revolts are become ſo general, and ſo formidable, that, inſtead of obliging thoſe who keep up their corn from bringing it to market, they think of nothing but repelling force by force. The environs of the capital, and capital itſelf, have begun. Compeigne, Senlis, Melun, and St. Maxence, have given occaſion to Paris and St. Germain to do the ſame. The mob was ſo numerous and obſtinate, that the marechauſſee were repelled at Melun, and a detachment of the Swiſs and French guards at St. Germain. They were ſerved the ſame in the ſuburbs of St. Antoin, at Paris. Couriers have been deſpatched to Metz, Valenciennes, Liſle, Douay, &c. with orders to ſend 20,000 men to blockade Paris, and they are to be diſtributed in the different villiages about a league from the town, and to ſhut up all the avenues of the rivers, ſo that Paris will be guarded by the king's houſehold; and if the miniſtry do not change their manner of proceeding, we ſhall be at the eve of a civil war, and worſe than the maſſacre on the day of St. Bartholomew.

" The queen was to have been at the opera laſt Tueſday; but the miniſters prevented it, leſt ſhe ſhould be ill received."

May 15. It was whiſpered on Saturday evening, and yeſterday, that the parliament will be broke up ſooner than was generally imagined, for the purpoſe of preventing ſome motions being made which were talked of laſt week, and are by no means reliſhed at the weſt end of the town.

Sir George Saville hath been preſented with a ſtrong and ſpirited memorial from the people of Quebeck and St. Lawrence, to preſent to parliament in their behalf, and in that of their injured brethren of more ſouthern America; another, of the ſame tenour, has been remitted alſo to Mr. Burke, from New York.

A gentleman at a coffee-houſe not far from Charing Croſs, on Saturday evening, and who it was known has ſome knowledge and connexion with the principals in adminiſtration, declared, that a meſſage had been ſent from hence about a fortnight ago, by proper authority, to the court of Spain, importing, that if they preſumed to concern themſelves about our diſputes with America, or to aſſiſt thoſe miſled people in their rebellion, they may depend upon it that England will never reſt while Spain has a ſhip of war left.

The above gentleman at the ſame time offered to give the ſum of 1000l. to any one preſent, to be paid the ſum of 100l. for every Spaniſh ſhip of 50 guns and upwards which ſhall be taken or deſtroyed by the Engliſh in the ſpace of 18 months.

An embargo is reported to be now laid on the Engliſh veſſels in all the ports of Spain.

The reaſon that ſo much indignity is offered to the Engliſh flag, in all the Spaniſh ports, ariſes from the agreement made by the court of London to Spain, when the latter gave up their pretenſions to Falkland's iſles; which was, that no Engliſh ſhips of war ſhould take up any ſalutes in the ports of Spain, but thoſe immediately of their own flag. Theſe two articles are this moment rigidly obſerved. Is not this the firſt circumſtance, in the hiſtory of this country, that Spain was ever ſuffered to treat the colours of England with indignity?

A pacifick prince is the firſt character in life, when the virtue riſes from the true principle of a love of human nature; but when a prince maintains a peace at the riſk of a nation's dignity, the character wants a name.

The virtues of lord Effingham begin to beam with luſtre; none can look upon his conduct but they muſt be charmed with the ſteadineſs and uprightneſs of his actions. In the Houſe of Peers, he has been uniform and ſpirited in his zeal for his country's ſervice; and now, when called upon to ſerve in America, by a perſecuting ſpirit, he nobly refuſes to take up arms againſt the liberties of his country. Let us now hope that ſo bright an example will rouſe the vigour of many others, and that men will be found to refuſe ignoble ſervices; which ſhould be reſerved alone for the time-ſerving principles of the ſneaking Scots, who creep into this kingdom like weaſels, and ſuck our princely eggs. Are there no *ſteel traps* and *ſpring-guns* for this kind of vermin?

WATERTOWN, *June* 19.

WEDNESDAY laſt general Gage iſſued a proclamation, requiring all perſons in the town of Boſton who were poſſeſſed of ſpirituous liquors, or moloſſes deſigned to be made into rum, to make return of the quantity they poſſeſs, on or before Saturday laſt, on penalty of its being taken [*ſeized*] for his majeſty's ſervice. [*This is another ſtretch for plunder*]

We hear that one Porter, an attorney at Salem, was lately detected at Cohos, in conveying a letter from T. Gage to governour Carleton of Quebeck, requiring his very good friends the Catholicks may be forthwith ſent to aſſiſt him in cutting the throats of all *hereticks*. The letter was found between the ſoles of his ſhoe. Porter, in attempting to eſcape, was ſhot through the back, and expired inſtantly.

WORCESTER, *June* 21.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following account of the battle near Charleſtown, viz. " The reinforcement, both of horſe and foot, being arrived at Boſton, and our army having good intelligence that general Gage was about to take poſſeſſion of the advantageous poſts near Charleſtown and Dorcheſter point, the committee of ſafety adviſed that our troops ſhould poſſeſs them, if poſſible. Accordingly, on Friday evening, the 16th inſtant, this was effected; and before daylight, on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a ſmall hill ſouth of Bunker's Hill, in Charleſtown, was in great forwardneſs. At this time, the Lively man of war began to fire upon them. A number of our enemy's ſhips, tenders, and ſcows, or floating batteries, ſoon came up, from all which the firing was general by 12 o'clock. About 2 the enemy began to land, at a point that leads towards Noddle's iſland, and immediately marched up to our intrenchments, from which they were twice repulſed, with great loſs; but, the third time, they forced them. Our forces which were in the lines, as well as thoſe ſent for their relief, were annoyed on all ſides by balls and bombs from Cop's Hill, the ſhips, ſcows, &c. At this time the buildings in Charleſtown appeared in flames, in almoſt every quarter, ſuppoſed to be kindled with hot balls. Though this ſcene was horrible, and altogether new to moſt of our men, yet many ſtood and received wounds, by ſwords and bayonets, before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our ſide is not yet known. Our men are in high ſpirits.

The number of regulars that were engaged is ſuppoſed to be between 2 and 3000.

NEW YORK, *June* 29.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that goods were imported in the packet to this place, contrary to the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, the committee, having made proper inquiry, do certify to the publick, that Henry Jeffreys, commander of the Lord Hyde packet, has given full ſatisfaction that no goods have been imported in his veſſel this voyage, either on his own account, or the account of any other perſon whatever.

Yeſterday major-general Wooſter arrived, with the Connecticut troops under his command.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

To the right hon. lord viſcount BARRINGTON, *his majeſty's ſecretary at war.*

MY LORD,

ALTHOUGH I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world, that an officer on half-pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice, yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore appriſe your lordſhip, in the moſt publick and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half-pay from the date hereof. At the ſame time, I beg leave to aſſure your lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice, againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to me ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his majeſty's own perſon, dignity, and family, that I think myſelf obliged, in conſcience, as a citizen, Engliſhman, and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my lord,

your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22, 1775.

Extract of a letter from Watertown, *dated June* 21.

" I arrived at this ſpot on Saturday laſt, in good health, though much exhauſted with a rapid and lengthy journey, in ſo warm a ſeaſon. The thunder of cannon reached my ears ſome miles before I got here; the army of Britain had ſallied out, and were then engaging our people, who had attempted a lodgment on Bunker's Hill. The line of battle ſhips, one frigat, the batteries from Boſton, a number of floating batteries, and the muſketry of 5000 Britiſh troops, were diſcharging inceſſant torrents of ſhot, for the ſpace of ſix hours, on about 1200 Americans, without any artillery except 3 three-pounders; and, what renders the matter more remarkable, the regulars were twice repulſed with exceſſive ſlaughter, and finally gained the lines, with the loſs of 70 officers killed and wounded, and 1000 men. Our men have intrenched on an eminence in Charleſtown, about three quarters of a mile from the enemy's encampment. We have loſt 60 men, and upwards of

100 wounded. Our troops are in high ſpirits, and eagerly wiſh for another trial. We have met with one capital loſs: Our worthy friend doctor Warren was ſlain in the trenches, bravely ſtraggling for the liberties of his country; and we have loſt a few brave officers. On the part of the Britiſh troops, major Pitcairn, and a number of capital officers, are among the dead."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, executors of the eſtate of *John Turner*, deceaſed, late of this city, merchant, being duly empowered to act, have thought proper to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid*, who for 16 months paſt has had the management of the ſaid *Turner's* buſineſs and ſettling the late partnerſhip of *Allan & Turner*: This is to inform the publick, that we have appointed *William Turner* to ſettle the ſaid eſtates, and that he alone is fully authoriſed to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. All perſons indebted to ſaid concerns are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as the debts owing have been long due, and their creditors in *Britain*, as well as Mr. *Allan's* heirs, are very ſolicitous for remittances.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
WILLIAM TURNER, executors.

YORK TOWN, *July* 13, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to me are deſired to pay their reſpective accounts to doctor *Matthew Pope*, and thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply to him for payment.---- I have left with that gentleman, for ſale, a caſk of COOPERS TOOLS and AXES.

HOWARD ESTEN.

JULY 2, 1775.

THE creditors of the reverend *Robert Read*, of *Kent* county, in the province of *Maryland*, are deſired to apply to Mr. *James Habard*, attorney at law, in the city of *Williamſburg*, who will inform them of the only probable method they have of being paid. The application muſt be by the laſt of this month, or the middle of next.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony for a few months.

2‖ JOHN W. HOLT.

SUSSEX, *July* 10, 1775.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Robert Andrews*, jailer at *Suſſex* courthouſe, a DARK BAY STALLION about 14 hands high, with glaſs eyes, a ſtar in his forehead, is dockt, but not branded; he has one white hind foot, and ſome white on each of his feet. The ſaid horſe was found in the poſſeſſion of a certain *William Thomas* (alias *Morris Morrat*) who is committed to *Suſſex* jail for horſe-ſtealing, and, on his examination before a magiſtrate of this county, confeſſed, that, in conjunction with one *Benjamin Pullam*, of the province of *North Carolina*, he ſtole the ſaid horſe from one Mr. *Norvell*, of *Henrico* county. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have the ſaid horſe, of

JAMES JONES, ſheriff.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE jail this day, two negro men, late the property of the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the jails.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, in a pamphlet (Price 2s. 6d.) and ſold by Alexander Purdie, *at his printing office*,

THE proceedings of the HOUSE of BURGESSES of VIRGINIA, convened in General Aſſembly, at the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, on *Thurſday* the 1ſt of *June*, 1775; as directed by the Houſe, that the moſt material tranſactions between them and the Governour ſhould be ſeen in one connected and diſtinct point of view.

ALSO, in a few days, will be publiſhed,

THE MANUAL EXERCISE as ordered by his Majeſty in 1764, together with plans and explanations of the method generally practiſed at reviews and field days. [Price 1s. 3d.]

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 21, 1775.

ON Thurſday *next will be ſold, at the* Capitol Landing, *by order of the worſhipful the court of* York, *all the eſtate of* Matthew Moody, *deceaſed, conſiſting of ſtock of all kinds, ſundry valuable ſlaves, together with all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, &c. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, ſheriff.

MECKLENBURG, *July* 15, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſhortly.

(‖) EDWARD TARRY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 16th ult. JOHN FOTON DUCRECT, a native of *Berne* in *Switzerland*, who ſpeaks very good *French* and tolerable *Engliſh* and *Italian*. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, pitted with the ſmallpox, and very ſwarthy, almoſt as dark as a mulatto; wears his own hair, with a falſe tail, and is generally powdered, being a barber by trade. I have heard, however, ſince he went off, that he intended to cut off his hair, and wear a wig. He has been uſed to travel with gentlemen, and will probably try to get into employ that way, or with ſome of the barbers in *Williamſburg*, as he was ſeen at doctor *Todd's* tavern, on his way there, the 22d ult. He took with him a ſuit of brown and a ſuit of green clothes, the brown pretty much wore, and has had ſome rents on the back of the coat, the green almoſt new, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, trouſers that button down the legs, ſome white thread ſtockings and white ſhirts, a powder bag and ſome ſhaving materials, a prayer-book in *French*, and ſome old commiſſions for officers in the *Swiſs* militia, by which he will probably try to paſs. One of his teſticles was ſwelled, which he ſays was occaſioned by a kick he got on board the *Juſtitia*, capt. *Kidd*, the ſhip he came out in. Whoever ſecures the ſaid convict, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall be paid the above ſum by

RICHARD GRAHAM.

DUMFRIES, *July* 3, 1775.

BRUNSWICK, *July* 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 10th of laſt month, a likely *Virginia* born NEGRO GIRL, about 15 years old, who ſays her name is *Betty*, and that ſhe belongs to Mr. *William Black*, late of *Blandford*. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, ſheriff.

TAKEN up in *Glouceſter*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, with an old ſaddle on, about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, with a blaze face, three white feet, ſome ſaddle ſpots, one wall eye, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething reſembling a heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ WILLIAM TEAGLE.

BLANDFORD, *July* 1, 1775.

I INTEND leaving the colony for a few months. The ſtore carried on here for meſſ. *Dinwiddie, Crawford*, & co. merchants in *Glaſgow*, will, in my abſence, be under the direction of meſſ. *Charles Duncan* and *John Ray*, who are properly authoriſed to tranſact the ſame.

(2) DAVID RUSSELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Moſs's* neck, in *Caroline* county, about the middle of *January* laſt, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named RALPH, of a yellowiſh complexion, about ſix feet high, well made, and has remarkable large feet. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured flannel jacket bound with blue, *German*-ſerge breeches, oſnabrug ſhirt, and a felt hat. He belongs to the Hon. *Richard Corbin*, Eſq; and has been ſeen lurking about his plantations in *Middleſex* and *King and Queen*, where it is probable he may be ſtill. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him ſo ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have 5l. reward, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (4) GEORGE TURNER.

REMAINING in *Poropotank* warehouſe, *Glouceſter* county, a hhd. of tobacco, inſpected the 23d of *February* 1771, for *Francis Willis*, jun. No. 1, marked HWD in a piece, weights 1125, 95, 1030. The owner is deſired to apply to the inſpectors.

WILLIAM DUVAL.
GEORGE BOOTH.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay HORSE 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white, above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot, juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or gives intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of 20s. ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *William Graves's*, in *York* county, the 20th of *May* laſt, a ſmall bay MARE about 13 hands and a half high, that paces naturally. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *James Southall* in *Williamsburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *New Kent*, ſhall have 20s. reward. WILLIAM FEARSON.

TAKEN up, in the lower end of *Brunſwick*, a DARK BAY HORSE, 10 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock B S, and on the near ſhoulder, but I cannot make out what it is; poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ JOHN BLANKS.

TAKEN *up, in* Cumberland, *a black* HORSE *about 4 feet 5 inches high, a blaze in his face, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one glaſs eye, ſaddle ſpots on both ſides his back, had on a bell, but has no brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 40s.

‖ JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a dark bay* MARE *about 4 feet 3 inches high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, many ſaddle ſpots, but no perceiveable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.*

‖ JOHN LEEWRIGHT.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a ſmall bay* HORSE, *mixed with white hairs, 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a ſhort tail, part of his mane cut off, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder* R. *Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.*

‖ BRANCH OSBORNE.

TAKEN *up, in* Eſſex, *a young red brindled* COW, *marked with a crop and hole in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 47s. 6d. ‖ ERASMUS JONES.

THE commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the militia, and of thoſe who furniſhed proviſions, &c. for the late *Indian* expedition under the command of Col. *Andrew Lewis*, will attend at *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* county, on *Monday* the laſt day of *July* next, to ſettle the accounts from *Culpeper* and that part of *Auguſta* lying on the eaſt ſide of the *Allegheny* mountains; at *Botetourt* courthouſe, on *Friday* the 11th of *Auguſt*, to ſettle the accounts from *Botetourt;* at *Joſeph Gray*'s, in *Fincaſtle* county, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, to ſettle the *Fincaſtle* accounts; and at *Bedford* courthouſe, on *Monday* the 4th of *September*, to ſettle the accounts from *Bedford*, and the neighbouring counties below the *Blue Ridge* of mountains: Of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

N. B. The accounts from *Tyger*'s *Bottom* to be ſettled at *Staunton*.

THE *commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts of the officers, ſoldiers, and others, who have claims againſt this colony on account of the late expedition on the* Ohio, *give notice, that they will attend at* Winchester, *on Tueſday the* 8*th of* Auguſt, *to ſettle the claims from* Frederick, Berkeley, Dunmore, *and the counties below theſe; at* Rumney, *on* Tueſday *the* 15*th of the ſame month, to ſettle thoſe of* Hampſhire, *and in the province of* Maryland; *and at* Pittſburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 24*th of the ſaid month, to ſettle thoſe in that part of* Auguſta *to the weſtward of the* Allegheny, *and in the province of* Pennſylvania: *Of which times and places all perſons concerned are to take notice, and give their attendance.*

RICHARD LEE.
FRANCIS PEYTON.
JOSIAS CLAPHAM.
HENRY LEE.
THOMAS BLACKBURN.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a ſpotted* Sow *marked with a crop and a hole in the right ear. Alſo three* SHOATS, *two of weich are marked with a crop in the right year, and a half ſpade in the left. The other is of the ſame mark, only the half ſpade is in the contrary ear. Poſted and appraiſed, the ſow to* 15*s. and the three ſhoats to* 15*s.* 6*d.*

JOHN THURMAN.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a black* MARE *5 years old this ſpring,* 13 *hands high, ſhod before, and has a few white hairs in her forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 5*l.*

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TAKEN *up, in* King William, *a black* COW, *with a white face and belly, her feet and legs white, a white ſpot on each ſide juſt behind the ſhoulders, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 3*l.*

JOSEPH HILLYARD.

TAKEN *up, in* Suſſex, *a black* HORSE 4 *feet* 4 *or* 5 *inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a white ſpot in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething reſembling a figure of* 7. *Poſted, and appraiſed to* 8*l.*

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a ſorrel* MARE *about* 2 *years old,* 13 *hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 10*l.*

RICHARD FORREST.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a brindled and white* STEER, 3 *years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 25*s.*

PETER JONES.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 27*th inſtant* (July), *at* Little England, *near* Hampton,

THE remaining part of the perſonal eſtate of Mr. *James Balfour*, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture (among which are ſeveral good feather beds, and ſome plate) plantation utenſils, negroes, and ſundry other articles. The negroes have been altogether brought up to houſe-work, and are complete ſervants. Credit will be allowed till the 10th day of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity; the bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged at the day.

DANIEL BARRAUD, admin.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A VESSEL capable of carrying 1500 barrels, to *Britain*. Whoever can furniſh ſuch a one will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame to *Alexander Purdie*, at his printing office.

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, Capt. *Cowan;* which will be ſold on board ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber in *Urbanna*.

JAMES MILLS.

COMMITTED to *York* jail, the 28th ult. a MULATTO LAD 5 feet 4 inches high, thin made, who ſays his name is *Peter Weeks*, and that he belongs to *John Parker* of *Accomack* county; has on an old duffil jacket, ſtriped *Virginia*-cloth breeches, and an old ragged ſhirt.--Likewiſe, on the 1ſt of this inſtant (*July*) a BLACK LAD 5 feet 3 inches and a quarter high, thin made, has the wool on his crown cut cloſe, ſays his name is *John Thompſon*, and that he belongs to *William Hack* of *Accomack* county; has on a new oſnabrug ſhirt, old purple coloured breeches, and a fuſtian or jeans coat with metal buttons. The owners are deſired to prove their properties, and pay charges to

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 19, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony for a few months, all perſons who have any claims againſt me are deſired to call and have them ſettled. I muſt requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to me to pay off as far as they can, and give bond for their balances. Mr. *Lachlan Campbell* will carry on the buſineſs in my abſence, and he is properly authoriſed to receive all ſums due to me, and to ſettle every juſt demand againſt me.

(4) JOHN GLASSELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of Mr. *John Shermer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40*s.* by *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

REMAINING in *Gray's Creek* warehouſe, a hhd. of tobacco, inſpected upwards of three years, entered in the books to the eſtate of *Henry Harriſon*, No. 496, 638, 122, 516.

SAMUEL JUDKINS.
HENRY MORING.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3*l.* reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10*l.* (tf.) JOHN WEST.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON, *May* 20.

THURSDAY night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged 23 years and ten months; ſhe was born the 22d of July, 1751.

Every friend to the true intereſts of his country, and whoſe humanity is not confined to particular objects, muſt dread the expected news of a battle in America. In a victory over a natural enemy, if a thouſand of the vanquiſhed drop by the ſword, we feel for them with only a common chriſtian commiſeration; but to read a formal "liſt of the killed and wounded" of our fellow ſubjects, effected by the caprice of a wicked miniſtry, muſt be piercing to ſuch who have liberal and humane entiments.

The late duke of Newcaſtle ſcrupled not not to acknowledge col. Waſhington and major Rogers "two of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers in the king's ſervice." The colonel is now in his own ſervice; and if he could fight ſo courageouſly for his king, there is no doubt of his diſplaying a redoubled valour for himſelf.

The Spaniſh miniſtry have given the *ſtrongeſt aſſurances* to the Britiſh ambaſſadour at Madrid, that the armament now fitting out in the different ports of Spain "*is not intended to act againſt Great Britain or her colonies.*"

May 22. Saturday evening an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, but not in conſequence of the queen of Denmark's death; ſome important national buſineſs is ſaid to have cauſed it.

The remains of the unfortunate queen of Denmark will be interred at Zell (in the ſame vault in which the princeſs, ſpouſe of king George I. her great grandmother, was buried) with all the honours uſual to crowned heads after their deceaſe. The report of her body being to be brought to England is very idle, even in idea.

Orders are given to take up ſome tranſport ſhips, in order to carry ſtores and ammunition to Jamaica; likewiſe for two veſſels to carry ſalt proviſions for Gibraltar.

The Ruſſian miniſters at Ratiſbon and Hamburg are engaging a great number of German families, manufacturers, &c. to go and ſettle in the north eaſt part of Ruſſia. As ſoon as they enter, a man has eight, a woman five, and a child three ſhillings, heavy money, allowed them daily for their maintenance; and they are ſent to Lubeck at the empreſs of Ruſſia's expenſe, from whence they embark for Peterſburg.

Sunday ſe'nnight an expreſs arrived at Dublin, for four more regiments to embark for America. It may be remembered, that one chief inducement to paſſing the augmentation act was, that 12,000 men ſhould be always kept in Ireland. If then four regiments follow thoſe which are gone already (and which are not yet replaced) there will be a great deficiency in the number to be kept there; and this, beſides being a breach of royal promiſe, will expoſe that iſland to the attack of the Spaniards, who ſeem to be meditating ſome capital ſtroke.

We are informed that miſs Hutchinſon, a daughter of governour Hutchinſon, from America, is to be appointed a maid of honour to the queen, in the room of the hon. miſs Johnſton, deceaſed.

Orders are given for the men of war deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation to be conſiderably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this ſeſſions, to prevent any veſſels from ſome of the North American provinces fiſhing on that coaſt, &c.

A treaty of marriage is ſaid to be on foot between the hon. Mr, Hutchinſon, late lieutenant-governour of Boſton, in New England, and the right hon. lady dowager Townſhend, mother to the preſent viſcount Townſhend, of Portman ſquare.

The death of the queen of Denmark, it is expected, will greatly affect her royal huſband, as he was juſt perfectly convinced of her innocence, and was taking ſuch meaſures as promiſed her amends for the hard fate ſhe had experienced; and had ſhe lived two months longer, there is no doubt but that ſhe would once more have made the ſubjects of Denmark happy by her preſence at Copenhagen.

By letters from captain Bond, of the Charming Betſey, who was obliged to put into Guernſey by ſtreſs of weather on the 12th inſtant, we learn that when he left Liſbon, a few days before, a war with Spain was deemed inevitable, and that the Portugueſe were making preparations to ſtand on their defence. He ſays their navy conſiſts at preſent of only 13 men of war, and three frigates.

His majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, on Friday, May 26, 1775.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct, during the courſe of this important ſeſſion. You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms, and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions, of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded, that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

The late marks of your affectionate attachment to me and to the queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks. I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace. Nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honour and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the publick tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the HOUSE of COMMONS,

It gives me much concern that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the cheerfulneſs and publick ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I have nothing to deſire of you but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for publick order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have, in theſe times, diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people; the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and reſpected abroad.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, ſaid:

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

It is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 27th day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 27th day of July next.

WATERTOWN, *June* 27.

In Provincial Congreſs, WATERTOWN, June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a number of our inveterate enemies have taken ſhelter under the protection of general Gage, and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame: Therefore,

Reſolved, that the ſelectmen and committees of correſpondence of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this colony, be directed to take under their care the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons who have fled for protection to Boſton, or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom to this congreſs, or ſome future houſe of repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.

JAMES WARREN, preſident.

A true copy from the minutes.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, ſecretary.

Writs are iſſued (agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congreſs) for calling a general aſſembly, to convene at this town upon Wedneſday the 19th day of July next.

NEWPORT, *June* 26.

YESTERDAY capt. William Dennis arrived here in a ſloop from Philadelphia, loaded with flour, &c. Veſſel and cargo are taken under the *protection* of the men of war.

The men of war in our harbour have, ſince our laſt, ſeized on 6 or 7 veſſels in a fair trade, loaded with rum, ſugar, moloſſes, and proviſion; all which, it is ſuppoſed, will be applied to the ſupport of the enemies to American liberty.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 24.

SATURDAY laſt his majeſty's ſhip Roſe, capt. Wallace, and the Swan ſloop, capt. Ayſcough, with a tender, came up the river as far as Conannicut point; but not meeting with any prey, they returned to their ſtation at Newport. While on this cruiſe, five veſſels which they had piratically taken, and left in the harbour of Newport, were boarded by a number of people and carried off. The men of war have ſince taken ſeveral veſſels in the river.

NEW YORK, *July* 6.

ON Monday laſt col. Laſher's battalion of city militia was reviewed by major-general Schuyler, accompanied by the brigadier-generals Montgomery and Wooſter, in the preſence of a very reſpectable number of the principal gentlemen and ladies of this town; when they went through the exerciſe and evolutions with the greateſt order, alertneſs, and decorum. That country can never be enſlaved, whoſe rights are defended by the hands of its citizens.

Yeſterday, our Provincial Congreſs being informed, by a number of freeholders of this city, that our corporation had prepared, and intended to preſent, an addreſs to governour Tryon, congratulating him on his return to his government, the Congreſs unanimouſly voted that they diſapproved of the ſame, and ordered that the ſecretary ſerve a copy of the above vote on the mayor, which was done accordingly.

Major-general Schuyler has been pleaſed to appoint captain Richard Varic to be his private ſecretary.

William Lee, eſq; late ſheriff of London, is choſen an alderman, in the room of alderman Shakeſpeare, deceaſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

A DECLARATION *by the representatives of the united colonies of North America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their* TAKING UP ARMS.

IF it was poſſible for men who exerciſe their reaſon to believe that the divine author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out, by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtible, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe colonies might at leaſt require from the parliament of Great Britain ſome evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body; but a reverence for our great creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great Britain, however, ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at lenth, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitick purpoſe of enſlaving theſe colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from reaſon to arms. Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, *we* eſteem ourſelves bound, by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great Britain, left their native land to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expenſe of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labour, and an unconquered ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies, or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed, under charters from the crown; and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became, in a ſhort time, ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength, and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great Britain in the late war publickly declared, that the colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſpects to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations. The new miniſtry, finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable depredation. The uninterrupted tenour of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his majeſty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and, aſſuming a new power over them, have, in the courſe of eleven years, given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury, in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature, ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and, in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts, in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute, it is declared, that parliament can, "of right, make laws to bind us *in all caſes whatſoever*." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it is choſen by us, or is ſubject to our controul or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burthens in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We, for ten years, inceſſantly, and ineffectually, beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with parliament, in the moſt mild and decent language; but adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roufed, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congreſs of delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the king, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure; we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty. This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy; but, ſubſequent events have ſhewn how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his majeſty's ſpeech. Our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons, in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore, they beſought his majeſty that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature." Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries, and with each other, was cut off by an act of parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were entirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to general Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed peers and commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay, or even to mitigate, the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre, calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations, where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances, to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral, and wounded more, until compelled to retreat by the country people, ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities, thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them, without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the general, their governour, and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated, that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms; but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties (which even ſavage nations eſteem

ſacred) the governour ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers, detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The general, farther emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſehoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, "either by name or deſcription, to be "rebels and traitors, to ſuperſede the "courſe of the common law, and inſtead "thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and "exerciſe of the law martial." His troops have butchered our countrymen, have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that general Carleton, the governour of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province, and the Indians, to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtick enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chooſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force: The latter is our choice. We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery. Honour, juſtice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt; our union is perfect; our internal reſources are great; and, if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves. With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before GOD and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers which our beneficent creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being with one mind reſolved to die freemen, rather than to live ſlaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored. Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them. We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns, of ſeparating from Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates; we fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves; againſt violence, actually offered; *we have taken up arms*. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial judge and ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.
CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 21.

YORK river is now clear of men of war, and the Mercury and Otter are gone to Norfolk, on board of which laſt ſhip is lord Dunmore. His lordſhip has taken poſſeſſion, we hear, of a ſtout veſſel lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, belonging or conſigned to Mr. John Brown of Norfolk, which he intends fitting up (with cannon, &c.) for his reception.

Mr. GEORGE MATTHEWS is choſen one of the repreſentatives in Aſſembly for Auguſta county, in the room of col. Charles Lewis, deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from one of the Virginia *delegates, dated* Philadelphia, *June* 30.

"You will ſee that our enemies had little to boaſt of, for being able to force our troops from Bunker's hill. It is no wonder they did ſo, with ſuperiour numbers, ſhips of war, floating batteries, and field artillery. Their loſs has certainly been very great, and now they dare not go from under protection of their ſhips cannon. Our army now before Boſton amounts to about 15,000 effective men, commanded by generals Waſhington, Ward, Lee, Putnam, Gates of Berkeley, with ſeveral brigadiers. In New York, we have now about 4000; and they are to be increaſed to 5000, under the immediate command of general Schuyler. The Canadians abſolutely refuſe to join Carleton, and the Indians aſſure us they will obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. Thus, we ſeem to be well ſecured in the north againſt miniſterial madneſs. A faithful obſervance of the aſſociation with us will ſurely rouſe the *ſleeping lion* ere long, and bring exemplary puniſhment on the moſt abandoned miniſtry that ever abuſed mankind and diſgraced human nature. Sir William Meredith has cheated the Liverpool-men, and they are ſending out goods as uſual; but all their ſhips, yet arrived, have been ſent back. It will be neceſſary, however, to keep a good look out, to prevent their ſlipping in through other doors leſs attentively watched than this place, and Charleſtown in South Carolina.

"We are here confined to a conſtant and painful attendance on buſineſs, from 9 in the morning, to 4, 5, and ſometimes 6, in the afternoon; and, what is more, have not the moſt diſtant proſpect of riſing yet.

"We have ſent to Virginia and Maryland for two companies of rifle-men from each province, and ſix from this, to join the army before Boſton. Two millions of dollars are ordered to be ſtruck, upon the faith of the twelve united colonies, for the payment of the continental army."

Extract of another letter, from the ſame gentleman, dated Philadelphia, *July* 5.

"The laſt accounts from Boſton, and which are pretty authentick, inform us, that Gage loſt in the late battle, of killed upon the ſpot, and ſince dead of their wounds, 1000 men, and that 700 are ill in the hoſpital of their wounds. General Howe is not killed, as was ſuppoſed; but there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that general Burgoyne is among the ſlain, as he has certainly not been ſeen ſince the battle. In Boſton, they give out, that he is gone home.

"Another battle is ſoon expected; and our people ſay, they are ready to give a good account of the enemy. We have not the ſmalleſt appearance yet of the Congreſs riſing. On the contrary, buſineſs multiplies on us every day; and many inſiſt, that we ſhall not riſe whilſt the armies keep the field."

Deaths.] Rev. JAMES MACARTNEY, rector of St. Patrick's, in Prince Edward.

Mr. PURDIE,

AS I have the greateſt reaſon to believe that I am the perſon whom the attorney-general ſuppoſes has made uſe of ſo much induſtry to propagate a converſation that paſſed between us, at his own houſe, relative to Mr. Patrick Henry (which I ſee he has denied in your laſt paper) I have ſent you a true ſtate of that converſation, ſworn to before Mr. Graves, which I ſhall be much obliged to you to publiſh.

I happened at the attorney-general's, I believe ſome time in May; and, after ſome converſation, I aſked him what time he thought the merchants would meet. He replied "Do you think the merchants will "be ſuch fools as to come to Williamſ-"burg, with money in their pockets, "when Patrick Henry, or any other ſet "of men, might come and take their "money from them?" I aſked the attorney, whether he thought Mr. Henry would take any man's private property from him; his anſwer was, "He might as well do "that as to have extorted the money in "the manner he did from the receiver-"general."

WILLIAM EATON.

The above was ſworn to before me, by William Eaton.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

JULY 19, 1775.

To Mr. RICHARD BLAND.

SIR,

PUBLICK addreſſes conſidered as eſſential to fair and candid inquiries, and expreſſed in terms of decency, become leſs diſagreeable in proportion as they are more neceſſary, and generally are received with a ſuitable degree of deference and reſpect; but when, inſtead of eſtabliſhing truth, they are intended to fix upon the perſons to whom they are addreſſed the moſt opprobrious appellations; when, inſtead of modeſt and rational language, they abound with invective and illiberal abuſe; they are not only unpleaſing, but excite that juſt indignation which every man of ſenſibility, when injured, muſt feel.

Should a harſh expreſſion, therefore, drop from my pen, the impartial publick, I hope, will not conſider it as the effect of inclination, but what the exigency of the caſe requires.

You ſay, " that, during your abſence from the colony, I had, with much confidence, declared, you had ſolicited by letter ſome perſon in adminiſtration for a pecuniary appointment under government; that, in return for ſuch a favour, you had promiſed to exert yourſelf to carry into execution the miniſterial meaſures againſt the rights and liberties of America; and that I had ſeen a letter to that purpoſe, ſubſcribed with your name." I deny the charge. Had the ſame degree of temper and candour directed your inquiry, and my relation of a converſation which happened in England, you probably, by being better informed, would not have been betrayed into that exceſſive virulence of expreſſion which equally diſgraces your abilities and age. The low arts of ſlander and calumny I abhor, and reſign them to thoſe ignoble beings, who, like yourſelf, ſet a value upon no one's character but their own. Believe me, I have never been ſo great an enemy to virtue as not to behold the character of every one in the moſt ſacred light: I have always conſidered integrity as an eſſential ingredient to complete the happineſs of man, and therefore was well aware of the delicacy with which ſubjects of ſuch a nature ought to be treated.

" A young clergyman, who is juſt entering into publick life, would, you ſuppoſe, be very cautious of flinging out reports which reflect upon the characters of other men, unleſs he was certain of the truth of them." This argument, viewed in a proper and reaſonable light, might alſo have induced you to put a milder conſtruction upon my conduct, which you have cenſured in terms moſt odious and ſevere; for what could have more ſtrongly indicated an infatuated mind than an attempt, at my firſt entrance into a publick office, to cut off all proſpect of future advantage therefrom, by at once declaring myſelf a rebel to virtue and the happineſs of mankind? This was to act againſt the known rules of prudence. What more certain proof could I have given of baſeneſs and folly, than wantonly to have endeavoured to ſtrip thoſe laurels from another's head which I was certain could never encircle my own? Beſides, ſir, in ſociety, I believe there are reciprocal duties. If I, as a clergyman, am bound to obſerve a more circumſpect and uniform conduct than others, as a clergyman, I am ſurely entitled to receive the degree of reſpect which that character has always been thought to deſerve. I cannot but wiſh that you had enlivened your *inſtructive* leſſon by a correſponding example. I am really ſorry that thoſe thirty years, wherein " honours have been bluſhing thick" upon you, ſhould have been ſo illy employed, that you are now found altogether deſtitute of propriety and good manners. It is eaſy enough to point out the proper line of duty to others; but how difficult it is to purſue it ourſelves, you have ſufficiently demonſtrated.

In what light to conſider the laſt paragraph of your letter, I am indeed at a loſs. That, a ſtranger to my perſon and character too, you would treat me ſo like the moſt degenerate of mankind, as peremptorily to pronounce that " I had boldly and induſtriouſly propagated an infamous and invidious falſehood," I cannot believe, unleſs you expected, by the clamours of guilt, to ſtifle the gentle rebukes of conſcience, and, under the appearance of an enraged zeal for your character, to transfer upon me, as a liar, the odium which you were likely to incur from being a traitor. Whether this be the caſe, or an habitual practice in ſcurrility and abuſe has rendered you callous to every generous ſentiment, and inſenſible of the diſtinction between things that are decent and thoſe that are opprobrious, I ſhall gladly appear before the tribunal you laſt mention (your own perſon I ſuppoſe is meant) to be informed. With however great care you may endeavour to preſerve inviolate thoſe honours which have accrued to you from being the *firſt* repreſentative of a county for thirty years paſt, with however great pleaſure you may reflect on your appointment to repreſent this country in the Grand Continental Congreſs, be aſſured, that I ſhall watch over my character not only as a clergyman, but as one who acts upon the principles of honeſty and truth with a no leſs jealous eye, and that the proper diſcharge of my duty will be attended with reflections equally agreeable as that of yours can be.

Not to make atonement for an inſult which I have not offered, but to vindicate my character, and to inform the publick whence your malicious accuſations have originated, I ſhall relate part of a converſation, which happened the night before my departure from Graveſend, between a gentleman and myſelf; who, from the beſt information I could get, was a perſon of conſiderable property, and an unblemiſhed character. This gentleman, in the preſence of three others (one or two of whom is in the country at preſent, and I doubt not ready to atteſt what I ſhall ſay) aſked me, " what I ſhould think of the matter " if he was to inform me that one of " the delegates of Virginia had appli- " ed to lord North for the office of " tax-gatherer upon the duties of " tea." I, of courſe, expreſſed my aſtoniſhment at ſuch a queſtion. He, however, pledged his word and honour " that he had ſeen a petition from one " of the delegates to that purpoſe; " that the correſpondent of the " delegate through whoſe hands it " paſſed had not any intereſt, nor " even perſonal acquaintance, with " the miniſter; that, in conſequence " thereof, the correſpondent was " obliged to get it delivered through " the medium of a friend; that " the laſt mentioned gentleman " ſhewed it to him, while it was in " his poſſeſſion; that the delegate " therein aſſured the miniſter, it had " been in his power to inflame the " minds of ſome of the people, that " he could compoſe them at will, " and only waited an opportunity to " diſtinguiſh himſelf on the behalf of " government." This relation naturally excited our curioſity to know the perſon, and conjectures were accordingly made. The names of ſeveral were mentioned, whom he declared to be innocent; when the name of Mr. Bland was mentioned, he ſaid that he did not chooſe to diſcover the perſon at all. Thus was the matter in ſubſtance related to me, and thus have I invariably related it ſince my arrival in Virginia. How far this account correſponds with the repreſentation that you have made, it reſts with the impartial publick to determine. To have ſuppreſſed an information, which at the ſame time that it contained matter of the greateſt importance to the publick weal, bore the moſt evident marks of truth, might have been well deemed a ſanction given by me to ſecret villainy. Any diſguiſed enemy I have always conſidered as dangerous, but when one, to whom the ſupreme direction of the affairs of the ſtate is intruſted, took upon him that character, I thought it my duty, if poſſible, to drag him from his obſcurity, and expoſe him to publick view, not only as a dangerous but truly formidable foe. That in this buſineſs, however, I proceeded with the greateſt caution, and did not, in one circumſtance, exceed the limits which either truth or my information preſcribed to me, I can with *much confidence* affirm. A modeſt application, at any time would have induced me to ſtand forth the advocate of juſtice and truth, and declare what I now do, as thereby the innocent might have had an opportunity of clearing themſelves of ſuſpicion; but you, ſir, in an unmanly and ungenerous manner, have extorted it from me, by the moſt baſe and falſe accuſations; and, inſtead of leading a young man into the perplexing wilds of controverſy with that moderation becoming your character and age, have, with rancorous malice, hurried me before the publick eye, under the the moſt unfavourable appearances.

I do therefore call upon you, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to deliver up your author, either in a private or publick manner; or, be aſſured, that it ſhall reſt with you to make good the allegations in your letter.

I am, ſir,

your humble ſervant,

SAMUEL SHEILD.

CAROLINE, *July* 12, 1775.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1775.

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

No. 25.

LONDON, *May* 26.

THIS day the houſe of lords was prodigiouſly crowded, expecting that the queen would have been preſent. A little before 2 o'clock the lord chancellor came, and the houſe *went to prayers!*

About 2 o'clock his majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and having ſent a meſſage by ſir Francis Molyneux, knight, gentleman uſher of the black rod, to the houſe of commons, deſiring their attendance, the ſpeaker, with the houſe, came up, and, previous to the royal aſſent being given to any of the bills, the ſpeaker delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful commons preſent to you three money bills: The firſt for raiſing money by loans, or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the year 1775; the ſecond for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for paying off one million 3 per cent. annuities, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and the other, for appropriating the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the current year. Theſe are all neceſſary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could juſtify, in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cauſe of this expenſe; and I truſt, that when the people of America ſee, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws. If, on the contrary, they ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions, and if the *ſword muſt be drawn*, your faithful commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and ſupport the ſupremacy of *this* legiſlature. A great part of the ſeſſion has been taken up in determining complaints reſpecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wiſdom of the laſt parliament in enacting that law; neither can I with-hold the praiſe juſtly due to the committees, who have acted ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the publick, and ſo fully in diſcharge of their own conſciences. On the whole, ſir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purpoſes for which it was appropriated."

His majeſty gave the royal aſſent to eight publick and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The bill for redeeming one million of the capital ſtock of 3 per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to explain and amend an act to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government, of Quebeck.

The bill for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in Europe.

The bill for giving a publick reward to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall diſcover a northern paſſage from Europe to the weſt and ſouthern ocean of America.

The bill to amend an act to enable the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons to iſſue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs.

The bill for ſettling Buckingham houſe on the queen, in lieu of Somerſet houſe.

The bill to permit the free importation of raw goat ſkins into this kingdom.

The bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the ſole uſe of a diſcovery of certain materials for the making of porcelain. Alſo to ſeveral private bills.

The earl of Chatham is ſaid to be dangerouſly ill, at his ſeat at Hayes.

There is now in the generality of Paris a line of troops, compoſed of 25,000 men, who are placed in the neighbourhoods of thoſe towns and villages where markets are held, in order to preſerve the publick tranquillity.

Barlow Trecothick, eſq; was given over by his phyſicians laſt wedneſday.

A ſquadron of men of war, completely manned, with ſix months proviſions on board, are conſtantly to be kept at Spithead during the ſummer, to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice, whereſoever occaſion may require.

We hear that orders are ſent down to Scotland for the officers to fill up their regiments to the full complement of men, as ſoon as poſſible.

A report prevails, that the king of Denmark is dangerouſly ill, ſome ſay dead.

The cabinet, it is ſaid, is much divided on the ſubject of the Spaniſh armament. The queſtion is, if Spain ſhould attack the Portugueſe ſettlements at the Brazos, whether England is not bound, by every principle of ſound policy, to aſſiſt this ancient and uſeful ally? If it is determined by a majority in the affirmative, there can be little doubt that England will ſoon be involved in a war.

The odds in the city, and at the weſt end of the town, for a war with Spain, in three months, are 150 to 100; between this and Chriſtmas, 200 to 50.

Yeſterday twenty guineas to five were laid, at a coffee-houſe in the neighbourhood of the royal exchange, that lord Chatham would be in the adminiſtration, and that we ſhould be engaged in a war in leſs than three months.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *May* 17.

"Every ſloop of war and ſmall veſſel at this port and Plymouth is now put into commiſſion, and various ſervices; but we have not yet received any particular orders for large ſhips, though war is talked of as ſtrongly here as in London.

May 27. On Friday ſailed from hence his majeſty's ſhip Marten, capt. Parker, for Newfoundland, but has ſtopped at Blackſtakes, to take in her powder and guns.

Advices have been received at our court, that the French are embarking 10,000 troops for the Eaſt Indies. Lord Rochford, it is ſaid, immediately waited on the French charge des affaires, who declared, that the above-mentioned troops were only to relieve thoſe now in the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This anſwer being not ſatisfactory, a courier was immediately deſpatched to Verſailles with a very ſpirited remonſtrance. Some of the troops, however, are ſailed; and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquadron will be immediately ordered to the Eaſt Indies, to watch the motions of the French.

A morning paper ſays: A letter juſt received from Copenhagen ſays, every thing in that city is in the greateſt confuſion; the queen dowager durſt not appear in publick, and the king, on account of the death of the queen, is almoſt diſtracted. The populace, many of whom were the queen's enemies when living, now ſay ſhe was innocent, and that her death was occaſioned by the falſe accuſations brought againſt her by the queen dowager's party.

COVENTRY, *May* 19. A woman being tired of her huſband, and the man being weary of his wife, the woman conſented to have a rope faſtened to her neck, to be led by it to the market croſs in this city, and there ſold to the beſt bidder, when ſhe was bought by one Bland, for half a crown.

WATERTOWN, *July* 3.

CAPTAIN Tileſton arived at Newbury laſt wedneſday, in 21 days from Newfoundland, and informs us, that a greater number of veſſels had arrived from Europe for the fiſhery than uſual, as the colonies were not permitted to fiſh on the banks there; but finding they could not procure flour, &c. ſeveral veſſels returned home before captain Tileſton ſailed, and many more were ſoon to follow (their voyage being broken up) in order, it is preſumed, to ſettle the *fare* with my *lord North!!!*

Cannon have been exchanged, almoſt every day this week paſt, between the enemy at Boſton neck and our troops at Roxbury; and yeſterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a very heavy cannonade began, and continued till after 8, but we have not heard of any particulars, ſaving that the enemy fired two houſes near the burying ground in Roxbury, by bombs, and that our forces have demoliſhed the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Boſton neck.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 20.

SINCE the battle of the 17th inſtant, a conſiderable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Proſpect hill, Winter hill, and other eminences near Charleſtown. The former, which is a very fine ſituation, and in full view of the enemy on Bunker's hill, is ſaid to be now rendered almoſt impregnable. The lines on Winter hill are carrying on with great vigour, and it is propoſed, we are informed, to extend them to thoſe on Proſpect hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbury. Breaſtworks within about half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up acroſs the main ſtreet in that town. On a very high hill, a little diſtance from the meeting-houſe, is erecting a ſtrong fortification, within cannon ſhot of Boſton. The above works have been conſtructed to prevent any excurſions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approaches that may be made for reſcuing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its preſent unjuſt and tyrannical invaders.

One of our Indians, a few evenings ago, killed two of the enemy's ſentries, and wounded a third.

July 26. None of the men who have been raiſed by this, and ſeveral other colonies, are, in future, to be diſtinguiſhed as the troops of any particular colony, but as the forces of *the united colonies of North America*, into whoſe joint ſervice they have been taken by the Continental Congreſs, and are to be paid and ſupported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampſhire, that a committee from the Congreſs ſitting there waited on the province treaſurer for what money he had by him belonging to the province, and received from him 1500l. which was ſafely conveyed to Exeter.

The enemy, early in the morning of laſt ſabbath, in return for ſome cannon ſhot they received from one of our fortreſſes the afternoon before, began, and continued for ſeveral hours, a heavy fire upon the town of Roxbury, both from their cannon and mortars. They ſet one houſe on fire, which was conſumed, but did little other damage.

Laſt Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant colonel Thomas Gardner, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loſs of the enemy, including thoſe who died of their wounds; taken June 29th, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charleſtown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly ſerjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion officers 92, ſerjeants 102, corporals 100, rank and file 753, total of killed 1047; wounded, 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

HARTFORD, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from Fort George (near Ticonderoga) dated June 29, 1775.

THE reports from the northward are various. It is thought, from the beſt accounts, that the Canadians will be very reluctant to enter into the ſervice againſt the colonies, and it is pretty certain that general Carleton has hanged two or three of them for refuſing, and ſpeaking to diſcourage others. So that it is, on the whole, believed, that, through all the ſtratagems of tyranny, Carleton will dragoon a number of the Canadians and Indians into the ſervice, and it is generally believed he is making preparations to come againſt us; but ſome think otherwiſe, and that he is only fortifying at St. John's, to prevent any incurſions from us. Doubtleſs a ſhort time will dicover which of theſe is the truth. We have certain intelligence that Guy Johnſon is making all the intereſt poſſible to raiſe the Indians about the lakes, and Oſwegatcha, againſt us.

NEW YORK, *July* 6.

YESTERDAY general Wooſter, and the officers of the Connecticut forces, dined at Samuel Francis's, in the fields, where an elegant entertainment was provided by the members of the New York military club. The day was ſpent in the utmoſt harmony, every thing conſpiring to pleaſe, being all of one mind and one heart. The following loyal toaſts were drank. 1. The King, and better counſellors to him. 2. The Hon. Continental Congreſs. 3. General Waſhington, and the army under his command. 4. The ſeveral Provincial Congreſſes, and Committees, in the confederated colonies. 5. A ſpeedy union, on conſtitutional principles, between Great Britain and America. 6. Conqueſt and laurels to all thoſe heroes who draw their ſwords in ſupport of freedom. 7. Confuſion and diſappointment to the friends of deſpotiſm and the enemies of America. 8. May the diſgrace of the rebels againſt the conſtitution be as conſpicuous as that of the rebels againſt the houſe of Hanover. 9. All thoſe worthies in both Houſes of Parliament, who ſtood forth advocates for America and the rights of mankind. 10. The Lord Mayor and worthy citizens of London. 11. The glorious memory of king William. 12. The immortal memory of Hampden, Sidney, Warren, and every patriot who bled in defence of liberty. 13. May the enemies of America be turned into *ſaltpetre* and go off in *hot-blaſts*. 14. May Great Britain ſee her errour, before America ceaſes in affection. 15. May America ever be the dread and ſcourge of tyrants. 16. The daughters of America, in the arms of their brave defenders only. 17. Death and jack-boots before diſhonour and wooden ſhoes. 18. The glorious 19th of April, when the brave Americans convinced general Gage, and the friends of tyranny, that they dare fight, and conquer alſo.

July 13. The following is the moſt accurate liſt of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

Killed. Lieutenant John Bruere, of the 14th regiment; colonel Abercrombie, of the 22d; lieutenant Bard, of the 35th; captain Dutton, of the 38th; lieutenant Gould, and lieutenant Hilliard, of the 47th; major Williams, captain Addiſon, captain Davidſon, and captain Smith, of the 52d; lieutenant Dalrymple, of the 63d; captain Hudſon, and lieutenant Hale, of the 65th; captain George Sherwin, aid-de-camp to general Howe, of the 67th.

Marines killed. Major Pitcairn, captain Johnſon, lieutenant Gardner, captain Campbell, lieutenant Finnie, and lieutenant Shee.

Wounded. Captain Balfour, captain Weſt, lieutenant Barrow, and lieutenant Brown, of the 14th regiment. Major Mitchell, captain Harris, captain Jackſon, captain Downes, captain Baker, lieutenant M'Lintock, and enſign Balaguier, of the 5th. Captain Fitzgerald, captain Parſons, lieutenant Kelly, lieutenant Hamilton, and lieutenant Verner, of the 10th. Captain Ottor Bayer, and captain Richardſon, of the 18th. Captain Blakeney, lieutenant Beckwith, and lieutenant Lenthall, of the 23d. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, captain Lynn, and captain Drew, of the 35th. Lieutenant Chriſtie, and lieutenant Myer, of the 38th. Major Spendlove, lieutenant Robertſon, and ---- Dalrymple, of the 43d. Major Smelt, captain England, captain Craig, captain Alcock, lieutenant Poole England, and enſign England, of the 47th. Lieutenant Crawford, and lieutenant Thompſon, of the 52d. Lieutenant Haynes, of the 59th. Captain Stopford, and captain Follett, of the 63d. Major Butler, captain Sinclair, lieutenant Paxton, and lieutenant Smith, of the 65th.

Royal artillery. Captain Huddleſtone, captain Le Moine, captain Vans, and lieutenant Shuttleworth.

Of the engineers. Mr. Page, and ------ Jordan.

Marines. Captain Chudleigh, captain Averne, captain Branſon, and lieutenant Ragg.

The Mercury packet, captain Dillon, ſailed laſt ſunday with the mail for Falmouth. In the above veſſel went paſſengers major-general Haldimand, major Hutcheſon, captain Brehm, William Stark, eſq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that one of the gentlemen appointed to command a company of rifle-men, to be raiſed in one of our frontier counties, had ſo many applications from the people in his neighbourhood, to be enrolled for the ſervice, that a greater number preſented than his inſtructions permitted him to engage, and being unwilling to give offence to any, thought of the following expedient, viz. He, with a piece of a chalk, drew on a board the figure of a noſe of the common ſize, which he placed at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty yards, declaring that thoſe who ſhould come neareſt the mark ſhould be enliſted, when ſixty odd hit the object.--- [General Gage, take care of *your* noſe.]

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, *July* 3, 1775.

"The greateſt civility and attention was paid to the generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on ſunday, about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an expreſs, that the parliamentary troops had, on ſaturday morning, about 6 o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours, without intermiſſion, though with little or no loſs on the ſide of the provincials, and that they expected a general attack on ſunday, about 2 o'clock, at the time of high water. This we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began about half paſt 12, and continued till late at night. The generals have ſpent this whole day in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. They find the troops to be 15,000 ſtrong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The regulars have been ſounding the ſhore this afternoon, and we are in ſome expectation of a viſit the next high water. Our men are all in good ſpirits, and wish they may come out. The beſt account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars loſt more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded. Among the ſlain are col. Williams, major Pitcairn, and major Sheriff. It remains a matter of doubt whether or not general Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that general Howe commanded the firſt diviſion of 1700, and general Burgoyne the ſecond of 1300, and ſince the battle he has not been ſeen in Boſton; it is given out that he is gone to England. The provincials had not more than 700 in the action. The Welſh Fuſileers (the beſt regiment in the Engliſh army) carried from the field no more than 17 privates, and one captain. It is alſo certain, that Gage loſt 84 officers.

"*Tueſday morning, 6 o'clock.* Four horſes of Preſton's regiment fell into the hands of our ſentries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out ſentries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials; which, we ſuppoſe, was owing to our viewing their lines yeſterday evening. We went ſo near as to make them apprehenſive we were reconnoitring, in order to find ſome place fit to begin an attack. The loſs of the provincials, as by the return made to general Waſhington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 7 miſſing."

Extract of a letter from John Wilſon, *of* Auguſta, *to Meſſ.* Campbell *and* Son, *June* 15, 1775.

"All the Cherokee traders are come down but two, and I have the pleaſure to inform you that they have overpaid their fall cargoes. There is at preſent but very indifferent talks in that nation. They have lately killed two Virginians, that had gone up there expreſs; which, I am afraid, will be the cauſe of a war. Should that be the caſe, I ſhall be badly off, having little powder in the fort. I am informed that one of our traders was ſtopped by the Indians, in order to bring a talk down."

Extract of a letter from John Stuart *to Mr.* Cameron.

"I have received information from general Gage, that certain perſons at the northward have been tampering with the ſix Indian nations, and endeavouring to alienate their affections from his majeſty. I mention this to caution you againſt any thing of the kind with you, and that you will uſe your influence to diſpoſe thoſe people to act in defence of his majeſty and government, if found neceſſary."

Mr. Cameron's *anſwer.*

"That Mr. Stuart's intereſt with the Indians was much greater, and that he was more beloved by them than any other man; and that he [Cameron] had the vanity to think that he could head any number he thought proper, whenever called upon, in ſupport of his majeſty and government."

Cameron is Stuart's principal deputy.

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, *dated June 7.*

"We are much alarmed here with the intentions of adminiſtration, that unleſs affairs take a turn in our favour very ſhortly we ſhall expect the worſt efforts of its villainy, that of ſpiriting up *an enemy amongſt ourſelves*, from whoſe barbarity, if rouſed, the moſt dreadful conſequences muſt follow. Our governour has ſent his family to New York, and, being greatly diſguſted with the people of Newbern, has taken up his reſidence in Fort Johnſton, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, which he has choſen as a place of retreat from popular complaints. Our brethren in the colonies may be aſſured that we never ſhall be bribed, by the benefit of an excluſive trade, to deſert the common cauſe." [*Lord Dunmore and governour Martin have certainly compared notes.*]

IN CONGRESS, *July* 4, 1775.

RESOLVED, *that the two acts paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent parliament, the one entitled "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other entitled "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, under certain conditions and limitations;" are unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, and cruel, and that the commercial oppoſition of theſe colonies to certain acts enumerated in the aſſociation of the laſt Congreſs ought to be made againſt theſe, until they are repealed.*

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 22.

URBANNA, *July* 19, 1775.

Mr. PURDIE,

IN vindication of my own character, and in juſtice to Mr. Norton and capt. Robertſon, I muſt beg you to publiſh the enclоſed in your paper; that the publick may be convinced how little regard ought to be paid to the reports of John Parſons, and his apprentices. I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE LORIMER.

WHILE John Parſons was delivering me a veſſel at Urbanna, my own property, and not belonging to Mills and co. as he ſets forth in his advertiſement, capt. Robertſon arrived from London. By invitation, I dined on board his ſhip, with ſome ladies and gentlemen, when he obligingly ſpared me a pair of piſtols, and a couteau de chaſſe, which he had brought for his own uſe, and not for ſale; I bought no other goods of him. Indeed, I verily believe he had not a ſhilling's worth on board; for I never ſaw ſuch a clear ſhip. I never correſponded with mr. Norton, or received goods from that houſe; nor did ever James Mills and co. correſpond with or receive goods from thoſe gentlemen; nor had they any goods by that ſhip, or by any other from Britain, ſince laſt November. While capt. Robertſon lay at Urbanna, capt. Maſſenburg, a trader from Norfolk to this river, came up late one evening with paſſengers, whoſe trunks were landed here, as well as ſome muſcovado ſugar for James Mills and co. and two casks of wine and ſugar for mr. Bennett Browne; which laſt goods were landed in the night (as capt. Maſſenburg would not wait till the morning, the wind being fair) and depoſited in one of the warehouſes of James Mills and co. by capt. William Boyce, who had the keys thereof. This is what gave occaſion to the report which Parſons and his apprentices, have ſo induſtriouſly propagated. The above I am ready to ſwear to, whenever called on.

GEORGE LORIMER.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that it muſt have been the apparition of one of the company which Parſons ſaw on the bank; for I was ſeven miles from Urbanna, mr. Mills ſpent the evening at Mr. Gregory's with company, and Mr. Coſby was at Glouceſter.

MIDDLESEX, *July* 18, 1775.

HAVING received a letter from a member of the committee of this county, dated, I believe, the 29th of May laſt, informing me that one Parſons, a ſhip-builder, then at Urbanna, had reported that goods to a conſiderable amount had been landed at Urbanna, on Thurſday the 25th of the aforeſaid month, and put into the ſtore of meſſ. James Mills and co. and being deſired to call a committee to inquire into the truth of the report, I immediately repaired to Urbanna, and ſummoned the aforeſaid Parſons to appear before the committee, to make good the report he had propagated; but he abſolutely refuſed to attend the meeting of the committee, yet nevertheleſs was willing, and very much inſiſted, upon making oath before a magiſtrate, that he was not the author of ſuch report, and moreover, that he had never ſeen any goods landed and put into mr. Mills's ſtore, or any other perſons whatever, contrary to the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs. Upon which I told him, that in all probability his depoſition would not ſatisfy the committee; that his perſonal appearance was neceſſary; and, if he failed to appear, the committee would be obliged to hold him forth to the publick as a propagator of falſehoods.

On the 6th of June the committee met; and the ſaid Parſons not appearing before them, they, after the ſtricteſt inquiry, and by the teſtimony of capt. Boyce (being firſt ſworn) who had the keys of the warehouſe belonging to the company that very night on which the ſaid Parſons had ſaid the goods were landed, I ſay, it appearing fully to the ſatisfaction of the committee, that no goods for or belonging to the company had been landed and put into their warehouſe or ſtore, from capt. Robertſon's ſhip, the committee thought it their duty to advertiſe the publick, that the report ſo maliciouſly propagated by the ſaid Parſons was falſe and groundleſs.

To what I have above aſſerted I am ready to make oath, whenever called upon for that purpoſe. SAMUEL KLUG.

URBANNA, *July* 18, 1775.

UPON hearing that John Parſons, ſhip-builder in Glouceſter, ſhould ſay, there was a large quantity of goods landed at Urbanna for meſſ. Mills and co. I taxed him about it the night before he left Urbanna; but he denied to me he ever had ſaid ſuch a thing, and ſaid he had or would go before doctor Spratt to make oath of the ſame, as he was ſummoned by the rev. Samuel Klug to appear before our committee, and aſked me if that would not be ſufficient to the ſaid committee. I told him, he ought to appear in perſon.-----I was on board capt. Robertſon's ſhip, who told me he was afraid of bringing even common neceſſaries for himſelf, for fear he ſhould give offence. I am at any time ready to make oath to this.

HUGH WALKER.

URBANNA, *July* 19, 1775.

I REPEATEDLY heard John Parſons, ſhip-builder in Glouceſter, ſay, that he ſaw upwards of 1000l. worth of goods landed and put into one of James Mills and co. warehouſes; likewiſe that ſaid goods came from on board the ſhip London, capt. Moſes Robertſon. A few days afterwards, the rev. Samuel Klug ſummoned the ſaid John Parſons to appear before the committee of this county; but he abſolutely refuſed to attend, ſwearing he never ſaw one farthing's worth of goods landed. He alſo ſaid, if it would be ſatisfactory to the committee, he would willingly go before any magiſtrate and make oath that he was not the propagator of ſuch a report.

I am ready to make oath to the above, whenever called on.

ROBERT BROWN.

THE above-mentioned John Parſons told me, he was determined not to appear before the committee; but, if he thought it would be ſatisfactory to go before a magiſtrate in his own county (Glouceſter) and take his oath that he never ſaw any goods landed, he would willingly do it, and ſend it up. The above I will make oath to, when called on.

J. ROSS.

Mr. PURDIE,

BE pleaſed to inſert in your gazette, that as the publiſhment in your laſt of the 15th, of meſſ. John Parſons, John and William Degge, and William Hudgin, can creditably be proved notorious falſehoods, that I think it is making them and their abetters of too much conſequence to take any other notice than to adviſe the publick to beware of ſuch men.

JAMES MILLS.

URBANNA, *July* 19, 1775.

THIS is to certify all whom it may concern, that capt. Moſes Robertſon, of the ſhip London, from London, entered at Port Rappahannock the 24th of May laſt, with ballaſt only.

Given under my hand, the 19th of July, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKELFORD,
Deputy naval officer.

At a meeting of the committee of Accomack *county, at the courthouſe, the 27th of June* 1775.

SOUTHY SIMPSON, *Eſq; in the chair.*

A COMPLAINT having been made, that *James Arbuckle*, a member of this committee, had drawn a map of the Eaſtern Shore, and that the ſea coaſt was delineated therein, ſo as to furniſh information to veſſels to explore our harbours, and that the ſame had been delivered to his Excellency the Governour for that purpoſe.

The ſaid *Arbuckle* appeared voluntarily before the committee, and acknowledged that he had drawn a draught, or map, of the internal part of the Eaſtern Shore, but denied that he had illuſtrated any of the harbours, or marked any of the ſoundings or ſhoals, which he had delivered to mr. Andrew Sprowle of Goſport.

Sundry witneſſes were then called in, and duly ſworn; and, by their teſtimony, it appeared that the ſaid *Arbuckle* had ſhewn the ſaid map publickly to many of the inhabitants of this county, before he parted with it; that he had drawn the ſame at the requeſt of the cuſtom-houſe officers, and, ſo far as relates to this county, from an old draught which he had made ſome years ago; and that the uſe the ſaid officers told him they deſigned to make of it was to excuſe themſelves to his Excellency the Governour from a ſuſpicion of neglect in office. And it alſo appeared, that there were none of the harbours laid down with ſuch exactneſs as to give any new inſight to any perſons to come into them; and it

appeared, that the governour is in poſſeſſion of the ſaid map. And it appearing farther, that the ſaid *James Arbuckle* has, as well heretofore, as before this committee, expreſſed great uneaſineſs that he ſhould have been ſo imprudent as to have done any thing to alarm his country at this time.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that it is the opinion of this committee that the ſaid *James Arbuckle* is not intentionally guilty of any offence againſt *American* liberty.

A complaint having alſo been made againſt *John Sherlock*, of this county, that he has expreſſed himſelf in ſuch manner as to prove him an enemy to the liberties of this conntry, and he being called upon to attend the committee this day, refuſed, but wrote them an abuſive and inſulting letter.

Several witneſſes were then called upon, and ſworn; and, by their evidence, it appeared that he had, at ſundry different converſations, declared, in ſubſtance, "that "ſuch people as oppoſe the miniſterial "meaſures with America are rebels; that "he ſhall be employed hereafter in hanging them; and that if no hemp can be "got, he has plenty of flax growing." It is therefore *unanimouſly reſolved*, that we hold the ſaid JOHN SHERLOCK to be *an enemy to American liberty;* and that we are determined, immediately, to break off all dealings and intercourſe with him, and with every perſon who ſhall have any connexion with him, until he ſhall make ſuch proper acknowledgments, and ſhow ſuch genuine marks of repentance and reformation, as ſhall be ſatisfactory to a majority of this committee.

Reſolved, that theſe proceedings be immediately printed in the Virginia gazette.

JOHN POWELL, clerk.

At a meeting of the committee held in Accomack *county, on Tueſday the 20th of June*, 1775.

JAMES HENRY, *Eſq; in the chair.*

WHEREAS the trade carried on in ſmall veſſels, in any of the rivers or creeks in this county, or goods imported by any of the merchants or traders here from any port or place in America, may be productive of very evil conſequences, if not under proper regulations: For remedy whereof,

Reſolved unanimouſly, that every maſter or owner of a veſſel having any goods on board for ſale, or any merchant or trader reſiding here having imported any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, from any part of America, ſhall not ſell any ſuch goods or merchandiſe, or part with the ſame in exchange for any commodity whatever, unleſs they produce a certificate, from the committee of the county from whence they were brought, to this committee, that the ſame were imported into America agreeable to the terms of the aſſociation of the General Congreſs.

Ordered, that this reſolution be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette.

JOHN POWELL, clerk.

At a committee held for Fincaſtle *county, July* 10, 1775.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, eſq; chairman.

THE committee taking into their conſideration the clandeſtine removal of the gunpowder from the magazine of this colony, by order of our governour, are clearly and unanimouſly of opinion that his lordſhip's conduct reflects much diſhonour on himſelf, and that he very juſtly deſerves the cenſure ſo univerſally beſtowed on him.

Reſolved, that the ſpirited and meritorious conduct of PATRICK HENRY, eſq; and the reſt of the gentlemen volunteers attending him on the occaſion of the removal of the powder out of the magazine in Williamſburg, very juſtly merits the hearty approbation of this committee; for which we return them our thanks, with an aſſurance, that we will, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, ſupport and juſtify them with regard to the repriſal they made.

Reſolved, that the council of this colony, in adviſing and co-operating with lord Dunmore in iſſuing a proclamation of the 3d of May laſt, charging the people of this colony with an ungovernable ſpirit, and licentious practices, is contrary to many known matters of fact, and but too juſtly intimates to us that thoſe who ought to be mediators, and guardians of our liberties, are become the abject tools of a deteſted adminiſtration.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the late ſanguinary attempt and preparations of the king's troops in the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay is truly alarming and irritating, and loudly calls upon all, even the moſt diſtant and interiour parts of the colonies, to prepare and be ready for the extreme event, by a fixed reſolution, and a firm and manly oppoſition, to avert miniſterial cruelty, in defence of our juſt and reaſonable rights and liberties.

AT a comittee held for Weſtmoreland county, February 8, 1775.

Ordered, that every itinerant or caſual vender of goods, who ſhall be found ſelling goods in this county, be obliged to produce proof to the committee that the ſaid goods were imported into North America before the 1ſt day of February 1775, according to the directions of the Continental Congreſs.

JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

AT a committee held for Weſtmoreland county, May 23, 1775.

Reſolved, that every merchant or factor who ſhall import European goods into this county from any other colony, or diſtrict, ſhall, before he be permitted to ſell ſuch goods, produce to the chairman, or any one of the committee, a certificate from the committee of the colony, county, or diſtrict, from whence ſuch goods were purchaſed, of their having been imported agreeable to the terms of the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs.

JAMES DAVENPORT, clerk.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county of Bedford, the 27th day of June, 1775. The committee being apprehenſive that the inhabitants of the lower parts of this colony may, poſſibly (in the courſe of the preſent unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and her American colonies) be compelled to quit their habitations, wiſh it to be known to them, that the inhabitants of this county will cheerfully give them, and whatever they may think proper to remove among us, the moſt cordial reception, afford them every poſſible aſſiſtance, and that they ſhall freely participate of any thing we poſſeſs.

Ordered, that the clerk of this committee do tranſmit a copy of this reſolution to the printer, to be inſerted in the Virginia gazette.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, clerk.

To d----r P---r S------n, of H-----o county.

SIR,

IF the allowed maxim, that the examples of perſons of elevated rank form precedents for the conduct of the inferiour claſſes of people, holds good, you cannot be much indebted thereto for the ſubject of the preſent addreſs. Your inſignificance as an individual, however, is entirely overlooked, from conſiderative motives to the publick good. I cannot but pity you in private life, however I abhor your publick conduct; neither do I conceive you can be ſo far plunged in wickedneſs, ſo callous to every manly feeling, as to be loſt to the force of reflection, or a ſenſe of conviction. Ingratitude is a crime of the blackeſt dye, and one of the moſt pernicious to ſociety. Conſider how much you are indebted to the ſociety you live in, and how little you are entitled to infringe upon its choiceſt privileges. It is enough that they ſuffer you, ungrateful as you are, to draw the vital air in this their land of freedom; but to be ever ſubject to your repeated invectives, and practiſed artifices to miſlead and intimidate them in their glorious purſuit of liberty, betrays an inattention and credulity unworthy of them, and, notwithſtanding your weak endeavours to detract from the virtue of Virginians, certainly amounts to an ill-timed virtue of forbearance. Unſatisfied, however, by ſuch endeavours, as not anſwering the intended purpoſe upon ſome, you exert every quality of the head, and paſſion of the heart, to miſrepreſent and magnify, to your own wiſh, every incident and occurrence, with a view to flatter, frighten, or deceive, the credulous and unwary, too often greedily devoured by them. Thus is ſacred truth fully obſcured, evil intentions anſwered, and falſehood appears clothed in all her ſacred robes. I have before obſerved, that I pity you in private life, although I abhor your publick conduct. Actuated by theſe principles, detraction and defamation are alike foreign to my heart; it is to ſet before you the folly of ſuch a conduct, by an appeal to your own reaſon and judgment, that I have been thus juſtly ſevere upon you. Miſtaken notions, or falſe ideas, may in ſome part palliate your paſt conduct; but ſuffer not an ill-placed partiality to hurry you to extremes, which may prove fatal to you. Partiality for a native place is, in ſome degree, predominant in every breaſt; but when ſuch partiality is converted to juſtify every errour and miſconduct of our countrymen, it becomes a crime of the firſt magnitude, even to the utter ſubverſion of every principle of reaſon and juſtice. If you cannot utterly diveſt yourſelf of partiality, then, ſir, determine to remain ſilent, and do not exert your weak efforts to the perverſion of the juſtice of the great cauſe of America. Lay aſide all odious diſtinctions, and conſider not yourſelf as having a ſeparate or diſtinct intereſt from this country. Here are your family, relations, and, I dare ſay, deareſt connexions; and your duty to them calls upon you to ſacrifice all ignoble views, which cannot but tend to their unhappineſs, if perſevered in. Believe not, ſir, that Virginians will longer remain in that ſtate of inattention they have hitherto done, or longer be idle ſpectators of your notorious conduct; but remember, that, like Engliſhmen, when once determined to follow the information of their own conſciences, and abide by the concluſion of their own judgments, no reaſon or conſideration that you can advance will be able to divert their purſuit. Another evil I would guard you againſt, is, that, allowing your own principles to be what they will, you would ceaſe to diſtil them with ſo much pious care and attention into your own family. Conſider, ſir, that prejudices early imbibed, eſpecially in youthful minds, are hardly ever eradicated. Suffer then the language of truth, and the dictates of reaſon, to be inculcated into them. Let juſtice uſurp its empire, and that will be ſufficient to preſerve in them a love of their country, and a regard for virtue. In ſhort, ſir, throw off all connexions with *politicks* and *politicians;* revert to your *gallipots*, and you will ceaſe to appear deſpicable in the eyes of

CENSOR.